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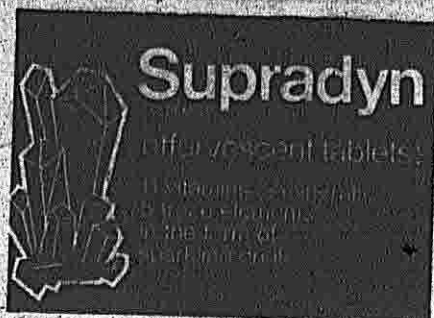
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 100

KABUL, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1968 (SARATAN 27, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

HM, DR. HUSAIN HOLD BRIEF TALKS

Indian President Departs After 3 Hour Stopover

KABUL, July 17, (Bakhtar)—Indian President Dr. Zakir Husain left here after few hours stopover on way home from the Soviet Union.

During few hours stay, Dr. Husain lunched with His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace and held talks on issues of mutual interest, international affairs, and regional matters.

Dr. Husain arrived at noon at Kabul airport where he was received by His Majesty.

Dr. Zakir Husain, his daughter, Mrs. Safia Rehman, and his granddaughter, Miss Anjum Khurshid, who are accompanying him, were greeted near the plane by His Majesty, HRH Princess Bilqis, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, President of

the House of Representatives Dr. Abdul Zaher, President of Senate Abdul Hadi Dawi, Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Defence Minister Gen. Khan Mohammad, Interior Minister Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak and Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan.

His Majesty and the Indian President inspected a guard of honour while the national anthems of both countries were played.

Children in national dress presented bouquets to Dr. Husain. Afterwards His Majesty and Dr. Zakir Husain greeted cabinet members, deputies, supreme court justices high-ranking military and civil officials, head of diplomatic corps and members of the Indian embassy. Others accompanying Dr. Zakir Husain, were C.M. Poonacha, Minister of Railways; Rajeshwar Dayal, Foreign Secretary; Nagendra Singh, Secretary to the President; Maj. Gen. G.S. Gill, Military Secretary to the President; Prithi Singh, Joint Secretary for European Affairs; and N.P. Jain, Director in Ministry of Commerce.

Student Health Care Discussed

KABUL, July 18, (Bakhtar)—A meeting was held at the Department of Health, Ministry of Education to discuss ways of improving medical care provided by the ministry for students.

The meeting composed of doctors and medical officers was presided over by Dr. Mohammad Omar the new president of the ministry's Health Department.

The meeting decided that medical records should be provided for students so that each student will have a case history to be referred to in case of sudden illness.

The meeting also decided that medical officers in the capital and the provinces should periodically deliver lectures before student bodies on the importance of environmental hygiene.

Following the meeting Dr. Omar said that there are fairly well equipped clinics providing treatment for students in the capital.

KABUL, July 18, (Bakhtar) Members of the Cultural Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives, accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Anas, the minister of information and culture, yesterday visited various sections of the Kabul Museum and the Institute for the Preservation of Historical Relics.

Aref In London

Al-Bakr Becomes New Iraqi President

BEIRUT, July 18, (Reuters).—Army-officers last night named prominent Baath party leader Maj. Gen. Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr president of Iraq after overthrowing the government of President Abdel Rahman Aref in a dawn coup.

Bakr, a former vice president, is one of the most prominent Baath party leaders in the country. He became prime minister when the Baathists came to power in February 1963.

Observers saw his appointment as an indication that the Baath Party was behind yesterday's coup.

Baghdad was cut off from the outside world and jets screamed over the city to herald the apparently bloodless coup yesterday morning.

Baghdad radio assured the people that aircraft flying over the city were piloted by "the fighters of the revolution".

The radio remained the only source of information on the coup with borders sealed, ports

and airports closed and cable and telephone lines cut off.

Bakr, who led the coup against President Kassem in 1963, was deposed by Aref shortly afterwards. He is described as an Arab Baathist.

Arab diplomats here believe differences on domestic policy were the main reasons for the coup in Baghdad.

The mainly young officers grouped in the new "revolutionary council"—under Al-Bakr—were said to have revolted mainly against delays in the democratisation process promised by Aref.

Their criticism also was directed against postponement of setting up an Arab Socialist Union party modelled after the ruling Egyptian Unity Party.

The five key military leaders backing the coup are:

Gen. Saad-Al-Hardan, aide to the commander of the Baghdad military region; Gen. Nassif Samra, commander of the 1st division; Gen. Adnan Abdel Jalil, commander of the 2nd division;

severing final ties with Britain and Queen Elizabeth.

In a statement published Wednesday the party said: "In the visers in the British government knowledge hat her majesty's ad-have denied us the Queen of Rhodesia, we have no option but to submit for your consideration the following proposals for a republican constitution of Rhodesia."

Since declaring independence in November 1965, Smith's government has pledged continued loyalty to the Queen, although she has refused to recognise the Smith regime.

The Rhodesian front's proposals envisages permanent white rule, and, if implemented, this constitution would end all chances of talks between Rhodesia and the British government toward settlement of the deadlock following independence.

The proposals envisage an interim government with a senate and parliament based roughly on the recent Whaley commission report.

However, they recommended a provincial system of government should be brought into force within five years. This would consist of three provincial councils which would eventually become parliaments—one for whites and one for each of the two main African tribes, the Mashonas and Matabeles.

Iranians Watching Events On Kurd-Populated Iraqi Border

TEHRAN, July 18, (AFP)—Iranian frontier police were reinforced along the Iran-Iraq border yesterday to prevent Iraqi nationals from entering Iran, Tehran Radio said last night.

The report came as rumours were circulating here that fighting had taken place in Iraq, following Tuesday night's coup.

The frontier measures were taken in case an Iraqi-Kurdish flare-up might spread to the Kurd populated districts of Iran. A report in the evening paper Eteelaat last night said that explosions in Iraqi Kurdistan, heard on the Iranian side of the frontier, suggested that military operations were taking place in the area.

Eteelaat also said that street fighting had taken place in several Iraqi towns including Baghdad. It added that navigation on the Chatt-El-Arab, the river marking the frontier near the Persian Gulf, been stopped since Tuesday night, while frontier posts closed.

Information received by Eteelaat claimed that five officers on President Aref's bodyguard were killed in the coup which deposed him.

The reports of the coup said that an army officer went to the presidential palace in the middle of Tuesday night, saying that he had an urgent message for Aref.

The officer of the guard tried to telephone the President, but found that the line was cut. The bearer of the message ran into the palace, but was intercepted by other guards, and shots were fired.

President Aref was woken by the noise, dressed hastily and tried to leave the palace by car. However, insurgent troops had the building surrounded, and after a brief clash in which five officers of the president's bodyguard were killed, and Aref was arrested.

He was taken to the insurgents' command post, while Prime Minister Taher Yahia was also arrested. Meanwhile, exiled president Abdel Rahman Arif of Iraq, arrived in London last night. He arrived on a scheduled Iraqi airlines flight from Baghdad.

Halt In Shelling Of Saigon May Be Significant: Harriman

PARIS, July 18, (AFP)—American delegation leader Averell Harriman said yesterday that the halt in Viet Cong shelling of Saigon "May have some significance."

Before attending the 13th session of the preliminary Vietnam peace talks, Harriman was asked by a journalist whether he thought there was any connection between the talks and the "pull-back, round Saigon."

Harriman replied: "I don't know. There is no way to judge that. I don't know how much pull back there has been."

"There is one thing that is interesting—that is that since the vigorous position we took here they have not shelled Saigon."

"That may have some significance. I hope it does. But one does not know whether they will start again."

Asked whether the full round Saigon could be the reciprocal deescalation that America was seeking, Harriman said: "I have not thought of it as reciprocity because they started these outrageous shelling March 3."

"And it is hardly reciprocity to start an escalation which they took after the president's act of material de-escalation of the fighting."

Harriman said that yesterday he would correct the "gross distortion in last week's review of the progress of the talks by North Vietnamese delegation leader Xuan Thuy."

"I think our record is very clearly one of constructive proposals", he said.

"We have asked them consistently to talk about the circumstances in which the bombing can stop and we have pointed to the various measures that are very important to take in order to assure the future peace not only in Vietnam, but in Southeast Asia."

Maintenance Man Gets Stor Medal

KABUL, July 18, (Bakhtar).—A fourth degree Stor Medal awarded by His Majesty the King to the chief maintenance engineer of the Salang highway Mad-dadi Baz was presented to him yesterday by the public works minister Mohammad Hussein Masa.

In presenting the medal Masa expressed appreciation for Mad-dadi Baz's services and cooperation with the Public Works Ministry. The presentation ceremony was attended by top ministry officials and members of the techno-export and a number of Soviet experts.

Zambian Leader Urges Britain Invade Rhodesia

LONDON July 18, (DPA)—After advocating the dropping of armatrons into Rhodesia, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said here today: "I am having difficulties in getting missiles from Britain."

Speaking before a group of British correspondents Kaunda said the best that negotiations could bring about was an armed peace.

Kaunda said that a war was coming because Rhodesia had no peaceful solution.

"We call for British action to try to avoid this racial conflict because we know only too well sanctions will not bring down the rebellion."

"What is left? Force will not be used by the only power which can use force to bring about peace and progress. The answer is a status quo. That means continued oppression."

"The African countries face a violent explosion which will not only be racial but ideological."

"They are not strong enough to make their own weapons and have to seek them else where. I am having difficulties in getting missiles from Britain. Who else is going to arm us? Once the east comes in you have an ideological war. Then the west will have to move in."

"If Britain moved in now, we would have a chance of developing peacefully in Rhodesia and influencing South Africa and the possibility of the whole situation developing more peacefully than I see it at the moment" he added.

FBI Agents See Hijacker Take Plane To Cuba

MIAMI, Florida, July 18, (AFP) FBI agents stood helplessly by yesterday as an American airliner, refuelling at New Orleans airport, was being hijacked and rerouted to Cuba by a man armed with a revolver and a grenade.

The National Airlines Jetliner, with 113 passengers aboard, had just taken off from Houston, Texas, en route to Miami when the hijacker broke into the pilots cabin and ordered the crew to reroute the plane to Cuba.

The pilot convinced the man that fuel stop-over was needed if the plane was to reach Cuba, and the plane landed at New Orleans.

FBI agents and police, surrounding the plane, could do nothing as the armed hijacker continued to threaten the crew and passengers.

Latest reports indicated that the jetliner was heading for Cuba, it was the ninth time a bid has been made to hijack a national airlines plane for a flight to Cuba.

Sabah Claim May Include Parts Off Indonesian Borneo

BANGKOK, July 18, (AFP).—The Malaysian and the Philippines delegations to the Sabah talks announced here yesterday they saw no chances for a revival of the month-long parley which collapsed here Tuesday.

At press conferences held here yesterday morning each delegation blamed the other for the break-up of the talks which was convened to clarify the Philippines claim to the east Malaysian territory and discuss modes of settlement of the dispute.

Leon M. Guerrero, adviser to the Philippines panel, told the press before leaving: "The curtain fell Tuesday when Tansri Ghazali of Malaysia said both report back to their respective governments."

If there were chances for further talks they would not be in Bangkok, he said. They would be at another place and at another level, he added.

Dr. Florentino Feliciano, legal expert on the Philippines panel, admitted to the press the possibility that the Philippines claim might extend to some parts of the Indonesian Borneo.

Answering questions, he said a boundary commission would have to be set up to determine if any part of Sabah was within Indonesian Borneo.

"Even if the boundary commission decides the territory extends to the Indonesian side it would be a very small portion" he said.



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Consumer Surveys

The decision of the government to start a house hold survey in the capital is commendable though steps in this direction should have been taken a long time ago. Information about income, eating habits, general consumer requirement is absolutely essential specially if there is to be a long term plan on hand for the development of the city.

Meat becomes scarce in the winter and the price of wood and other fuels for heating go up during the cold season because they are not supplied in accordance with the demand for them. This in turn is due to lack of information about the supply and demand of the consumer goods.

The present plan to carry out the survey in 20 days may not be long enough because people are inclined to be suspicious of answering questions about their incomes and other personal affairs.

To overcome this problem, we feel those in charge of the survey should publicise their aims and the advantages involved in this essential task. The best medium of publicity is of course radio. A round table conference and several radio talks are more than justified to overcome this problem.

Another point that should be mentioned in this connection is the seasonal fluctuation in demand for food and other consumer goods. The authorities responsible for carrying out the survey may well find it necessary to make a fresh attempt during the winter time.

While the house hold survey is going on, a similar survey of the market may also prove useful.

Food For Thought

If man does find the solution for world peace, it will be the most revolutionary reversal of his record we have ever known.

George C. Marshall.

What is available in the market? Is there enough essential food items and other consumer goods? What about the equality of these items? What can be done to ensure a regular supply of better quality essentials? Are there consumer goods which can be considered a luxury or physically and mentally harmful to the people? These are the sort of questions that the market survey should attempt to find answers for.

With reliable information of this nature the planning authorities will be in a position to render useful advice to suppliers and regulate market fluctuations. The information on the food and consumer goods market is also useful in building new market places which are undoubtedly included in the 25 year plan for the reconstruction and improvement of the capital.

Right now the major food market is situated in the middle of the old city. Almost everyone wanting to buy things in bulk will have to come to this market which is void of proper access roads thus creating confusion and traffic jams.

Proper statistics about the purchasing power of the people and the intensity of population in different areas will make it possible for the planning authorities to choose proper sites for food and fruit markets with a view to decentralising them.

In welcoming the government's decision in this regard we hope the experiences gained in conducting the survey will prove useful in conducting similar surveys in other towns as well.

Methods Of Investigating Brain Waves

PART I

By Dr. W. Grey Walter

Forty years ago Hans Berger in Jena, Germany, discovered that the minute rhythmic electric oscillations in the human brain could be detected on the scalp. He called the records of these wave-like variations of electric potential "Electroencephalograms" (EEG) and showed that there were clear changes in various types of brain disease. Since then, analysis of the EEG has become a standard part of the diagnostic procedure in cases suspected of having epileptic seizures, brain tumours or injuries and in certain classes of mental disorder.

As electronic techniques have advanced, so the methods of recording and analysing the EEG have become more refined and complex. A modern installation permits simultaneous recording from 16 brain regions, and the size of the brain-waves is increased by special amplifiers a millionfold or more so as to produce a set of clear but complex graphs extending over a time period of an hour or so.

This makes location and identification of organic brain lesions (tumours or injuries) or epileptic seizure patterns quite straightforward, but the increasing complexity of the records foisted attempts to correlate electric events in the brain with mental states until a few years ago, when computers began to be applied to this problem.

From the earliest days some of the intrinsic brain rhythms were known to vary with the general state of alertness, but the differences between individuals made strict correlation impossible.

Opening the eyes and mental concentration usually tend to suppress the feature called the "alpha rhythm" which has a frequency of about 10 Hz (10 waves per second) but this is not invariable and some people show no alpha rhythm anyway.

Computation of the correlation between the extent of alpha suppression and the degree of interest felt by the person studied yields figures of some statistical significance, but tells us little about the nature of interest or attention. One has the impression that these rhythms represent the continuous chatter or gossip of the brain, interrupted momentarily by attention to a novel situation but resumed as soon as the situation has been dealt with.

During the last few years, however, thanks to the introduction of computers interest has shifted from analysis of variations in the intrinsic rhythms to study of the electric responses evoked in the brain by external events or stimuli. These responses are usually even smaller than the intrinsic brain rhythms in which they are submerged, and the problem of extricating them is like trying to hear a particular conversation at a big party.

Just as one may ask a companion to repeat a remark lost in the roar of background chatter, so in the brain we can repeat a signal several times and programme the computer to collect the mixture of chatter-noise and replies, filter out the random components and leave the replies standing out more clearly.

In this way we have been able to discover more than we thought possible about how the brain deals with information, distinguishes important from trivial experiences, makes decisions and plans active or transitive adaptation. This last phrase is important because we tend to think of animals as adapting themselves to their environment, but the human species has achieved supremacy by activity—and very rapidly on the evolutionary scale—adapting its environment to its own comfort and advantage.

Civilised people consider symptoms of passive adaptation—fight, flight, submission, sweating, shivering—as signs of savagery, degradation, poverty or mental illness.

The importance of this concept is that these investigations were initiated in a clinical context, asking for objective signs of mental pathology, as well as for indications of normal thinking.

Although the technical background of these observations is too complex to be described here, the results can be described in fairly simple terms. The first discovery was that the so-called "silent areas" of the brain, particularly the frontal lobes that fill the head between the eyes and the ears, are silent only because they are, so to say, listening intently to all that goes on in the rest of the brain. Signals in all modalities—visual, auditory, tactile, and even spontaneous intentions—are reflected in electric changes in the frontal cortex.

Second, these reflections are highly selective; if a signal is repeated monotonously for several minutes the frontal responses die away—the brain has got used to the signal.

Press A Button And Get To Sleep

We spend one-third of our lives in bed, but if we live in a big, noisy city or next to a motorway or airport, the sleeping pill is no longer a joke. So great are the stresses of urban living that in most western countries one doctor's prescription in five is for insomnia.

Apart from drugs, there are gadgets. In America there are shops in the "rat-race" belt which sell nothing but aids to sleep. There is a push-button bed which swings into various positions to let you sit up, view television, have a meal or study if sleep doesn't come. Or you can get a "surf-simulator", which reproduces the soft swishing sound of waves breaking on the shore and switches itself off when you have fallen asleep.

One accessory is a tiny fan fitted into an "ozone" box which wafts "sea breezes" over your face to the sound of the surf breaking. Another automated bed, costing some \$800, provides soft music, the beguiling scents of flowers and aromatic herbs, and ultra-violet light—and a dictating machine which records the thoughts that are keeping its sleepless occupant awake.

Electrical inventions, in fact, abound to help the insomniac. After 4,000 experiments spread over 30 years a French inventor has developed a small, battery-fed electric wave box connected by wires to a head-band on the patient.

Positive electrodes go over each eye-lid and a negative electrode rests on the nape of the neck. The patient has only to press a button and relax. It is said that after four minutes should be fast asleep. Meanwhile Soviet scientists claim that the action of weak 10-volt electric shocks on the nerve cells lulls the sleepless to sleep.

Rather less bothersome is the Japanese electrical "musical" box no bigger than a cigarette packet, which reproduces the soothing sound of raindrops falling on leaves.

Other less sophisticated remedies are advocated. One common notion is that the bed must be aligned from north to south to correspond with the earth's magnetic poles. Then there are people who cannot sleep without wearing a black eyeshade to ensure total darkness and some whose black eyeshades must have peepholes in them for fear of a sudden attack of claustrophobia.

Some people insist on pillows cunningly shaped to fit the contours of the neck. Others with bald heads feel they need night-caps. In many countries there is a steady sale of gage-like devices which keep the weight of the blankets off the feet.

Some recipes for assuring sleep are peculiar, as an English insomniac found. After a lifetime of sleeplessness he offered £250 to anyone who could tell how to be certain to get six hours' sleep nutes even the wide-awake sub-a-night.

He had 3,000 replies. Some people advised him to eat onions just before going to bed while others suggested he should suck two lumps of sugar slowly while thinking of something black. Some emphasised that he should keep his head warm and his feet cool—but just as many said it

was the other way round.

There are some rare people who can virtually go without sleep all their lives. One was Dr. Fredrick Pavoni, an 80-year-old man who died at Bergamo, Italy, in 1950 after 60 sleepless years. Doctors and psychiatrists could do nothing for him. He deliberately spent his days in strenuous activity so that at night, though he could not sleep, fatigue made him relax.

Some people have methods for getting to sleep that are very much their own. Sir Robert Horn, a former President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, could sleep only in a train. So he had a special mechanical bed made to his measure which rattled and vibrated gently like the sleeping berth in a moving train.

One American heart specialist hypnotised himself to sleep. He built himself a sound-proof room—then had recordings made of his own yawns. Retiring to bed, he switched on the machine, which was timed to run for at least an hour.

Psychologists and researchers agree that worrying about insomnia only aggravates the problem since thinking and muscular tensions stimulate the "wakefulness centre" of the brain. It is worry, which is the root cause of insomnia—worry which prevents proper relaxation.

Doctors advise insomniacs to practice total relaxation of every muscle of the body from the toes to the face in a completely limp posture, with the mouth slightly open so that the jaws are not clenched. As the advertisements say, a warm drink helps a lot—and the most comfortable (FWF)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* carries an editorial on the disarmament conference. The reconvening of the 17 nations disarmament conference in Geneva once again draws attention to a number of issues having a direct bearing on world peace and tranquility.

The conference is convened at a time when the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons have been signed by 95 countries.

The Afghan ambassadors in London, Washington and Moscow also signed treaty and thus Afghanistan as a staunch supporter of peace and progress in the world, once more manifested her loyalty to the treaties leading to peace and security of the world.

The paper recalls that in 1963 the first step towards disarmament was taken. That was the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty of Moscow. Though, adds the paper, this treaty covered a limited area and did not fully meet the expectations of the people of the world, it can be considered as a step towards consolidating world peace and security.

At the bottom of this treaty including Afghanistan, more than 100 countries have affixed their signatures, points out the paper.

The paper after mentioning the fact that France and People's Republic of China have not yet signed the Partial Test Ban Treaty says that in 1967 another international agreement was signed banning the use of nuclear and other weapons in outer space.

Complete and universal disarmament can be obtained only in the light of understanding between the great powers, about of nuclear weapons consideration, the disastrous consequences that the development will have, asserts the paper.

Therefore, adds the paper, any step taken towards disarmament, is vital for the limitation of arms race and stabilising of the world peace and security.

Indian President Dr. Zakir Husain has arrived here today for a short visit. On this occasion all premier dailies have published his photo and special features on him. Yesterday's *Amis* in one of its editorials discussed the seminar of the provincial public health directors which opened Tuesday.

It is true that the people living

in the provinces have a great number of problems, which have to be discussed from time to time so that they can be overcome, writes the paper.

One of these problems, adds the paper, is public health facilities. It requires constant attention.

Now that the provincial public health directors have got together,



The *New York Times* warned against isolationist trends in the United States and said it would be a catastrophe if the country drifted into indiscriminate withdrawal from its international responsibilities.

The newspaper called in an editorial on all serious presidential candidates to define with precision the world role each envisaged for the U.S. in the 1970's.

"The United States is overextended in Southeast Asia and under-committed to the home-front problems that could under American society.

"Two twin tasks for the next president will be to adjust this imbalance with as little friction and chaos as possible. And then to reorder or perhaps restore this country's foreign policy priorities." The *New York Times* said.

For the rest of the century the U.S. would probably be judged on its success in building domestic racial equality and tranquility, the newspaper said.

"But this greater effort at home must not mean a turning inward and away from a dangerous world from which, in any event, the U.S. cannot escape."

It added that for many reasons "it will be a catastrophe for the U.S. and the world if this country drifts into an indiscriminate, general withdrawal from international responsibilities and turns inward on itself."

Yet the signs were there, the *New York Times* said, "including the rise of sentiment for protectionism and economic autarchy."

The next president could counter the new isolationism only with lucid definition of the country's responsibilities.

they have to bring up all their problems in their respective areas and seek possible ways for their solutions, continues the paper.

The paper is of the opinion that the public health problems and shortcomings can be solved if the decisions taken in the seminar are implemented.

The Hanoi newspaper *Nhan Dan* described as a "comedy" the just-ended trial in Saigon of leaders of the "alliance of national democratic and peace forces," condemned to death in absentia.

The newspaper said the trial showed "the general fear felt by the traitors to the fatherland."

"They were afraid 'because the ideas of independence, democracy and peace put forwards by the alliance are penetrating more and more into the urban populations."

Pravda charged that a British destroyer had appeared to the area of Warsaw pact naval exercises off northern Scandinavia ships taking part.

The exercises, code-named "sever" (North), ended last week. They involved surface vessels and submarines of the Soviet, Polish and East German navies divided into two enemy units, the "easterners" and the "westerners."

In a report from the area of the exercises, the first large-scale naval manoeuvres ever held by the communist military alliance, *Pravda* said all vessels taking part "were strictly observing all the international laws of navigation."

"But at the same aircraft and ships of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation are continuing to show intense interest in the exercises. NATO aircraft are buzzing the Soviet vessels."

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French Riots Damages Fairly High

By John Suchet

More than 150 million francs (about 12,500,000 sterling) will have to be found to pay for the violence on Paris streets between May 6 and June 15.

One million paving stones, 500 pedestrian signals, 50 sets of traffic lights, 100 trees, dozens of public benches and rubbish bins and several public urinals need to be replaced at a cost of 2,500,000 francs (nearly 210,000 sterling).

In addition there are 250 private applications already submitted by Latin quarter residents and shopkeepers for reimbursement for property damages.

These bills vary from 500 francs (about 40 sterling) to 10,000

francs (about 380 sterling). Half the claims are for damaged cars, panes and in some cases thefts from shops.

All French insurance contracts contain a clause which exempts companies from paying damage caused by riots.

One cafe in the boulevard St. Michel lost not only its window panes, but glasses, drinks and cakes.

Two latin quarter cinemas suffered smashed screens. They cost 3,000 sterling to repair.

The army is waiting to be paid for the public transport it

provided with its lorries. Emergency road sweepers and grave diggers had to be found and paid. The closure of public buildings, museums and galleries also caused losses.

The Paris Municipal Council will provide most of the compensation funds.

Local taxes are certain to be raised, perhaps by as much as ten per cent, but this alone will not suffice.

The bill will be shared between the Paris Municipality, the Prefecture of Police (who lost a dozen of their vans), the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, University Administrations and other interested organisations.

Crime Rate On Increase In Philippines

Filipino authorities have stepped up the country's anti-crime drive after a wave of violence last week in which 43 people were shot, stabbed or beaten to death.

On Monday a jail warden in Angeles city north of Manila was murdered near his home. Two days later vice-governor Nicolas Feliciano of Tarlac province and aircraft pilot captain Senen Tumbaga were shot down as they climbed the stairs of the province's capital building.

On Thursday judge Ruperto Advincula was slain by the gunmen as he slept aboard a railway coach in the southern Iloilo province.

Two days later two gunmen pumped five bullets into popular movie actor Jess Lapid as he was dining in a night-club just outside Manila.

None of the killings have so far been solved.

Statistics compiled by the Philippine news service, a local news agency, listed 38 other people murdered in the country last week—16 shot, 17 stabbed and five beaten to death.

President Ferdinand Marcos announced the provision of ten million pesos about one million sterling to equip crime fighting organisations with the best and latest weapons.

In a conference with police chiefs he asked them to submit a plan for an overall anti-crime drive, for which he pledged the sum of 20 million pesos.

The president also ordered all Philippine law enforcement agencies to accost everybody carrying a gun and check if they had a licence for

it. A member of the house of representatives, put to congress a radical proposal for consolidating all national police forces into one agency under the department of justice.

Natividad, an expert on police science and administration, warned: "We cannot afford half-measures. We are facing organised crime. If we cannot arrest the killers as fast as we should, we will soon have anarchy."

Present law enforcement agencies consist of the national police force, which is divided into provincial constabularies, the national bureau of investigation, the police commission, the peace and order coordinating council and the metropolitan commission. (REUTERS)

Student Special

The Story Of Our Earth: What Is It Made Of? How Old Is It?

People who lived a long time ago had very strange ideas about the nature of the Earth.

Before 1000 B.C. some people thought it was a flat disc with an

Students Own Column Mullah's Jokes

One day Mullah Nassruddin left his house with six donkeys to go to the market. After a while he got tired and rode on one of them. Now when he counted the donkeys he forgot to count the one he was riding and was worried how they were five.

He got down and went to see where it had gone, but he could not find it. When he came back again he counted and it was six. So he again rode one of them and was happy.

However, to make sure he counted the donkeys again and missed the one he was riding. A friend passed by. He told him the whole story. His friend told him, "but the sixth is the one you are riding and the seventh yourself."

By Maliha Papal, 9-D, Suria High School.

Childrens Story Writer

Back again in his village, Hans decided to write poems. He wrote a letter to a poet and asked him to help him. But his letter was full of mistakes, and the poet answered that Hans needed to study to be able to write.

With some money that the poet sent him Hans found a teacher and began to study. Then he decided that he wanted to be an actor. He often went to the theatre and then when he was eighteen years old, he wrote a play. Friends again told him that he needed more education if he wanted to write.

Someone told the king of Denmark about Hans, and the king sent him more money for his education. Hans began to go to school. He was bigger than the boys in his class. But he worked hard and got good marks.

When Hans was 25, he wrote a small book of poems. People liked one of these poems very much. Again the king gave him some more money this time to take trip through Europe.

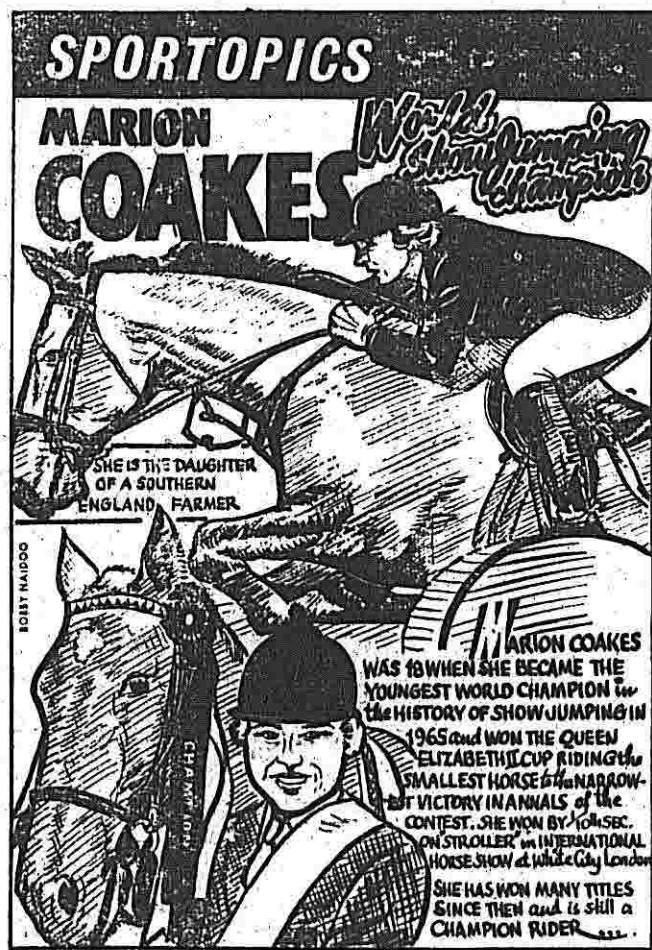
Hans wrote some books about his experiences on this trip. All of his life Hans liked to be with children and often told them stories.

Hanse invented his stories but he put in them many experiences from his life after his trip to Europe.

At first they were stories people had told him when he was a child. Then he began to invent stories. Hans wrote a book of children's stories. Every one liked them and asked for more. So after trying to do many things, Hans became a writer of children's stories.

Hans Christian Anderson, a poor shoemaker's son lived one hundred years ago. At his 70th birthday party his friends gave him a book with one of his stories in fifteen different languages. The children of the world read and like his stories today. Perhaps you would like to read one of them in English or in Farsi.

By Anisa Sameey, 9-D, Suria High School.



Others thought it was a sphere in which was a large mountain with a plain on the toes. This was where men lived. The plain was surrounded by an ocean and the whole was enclosed by the sky curving downwards like a gigantic lid.

Inside the mountain was the kingdom of the dead.

500 years later people thought the Earth was a sphere hanging inside another sphere which they called the heavens.

Aristotle said the Earth was a sphere because the Earth threw a circular shadow on the moon during an eclipse.

Later still, Eratosthenes tried to estimate the circumference of the Earth. His figure approximated to 25,000 miles. Nowadays, it has been calculated to be 24,860 miles.

Ptolemy (A.D. 150) produced one of the first maps of the Earth. He listed numerous places, giving their latitudes and longitudes.

Man has learned a great deal about the nature of the Earth since the time of Ptolemy. A theory held by most scientists is that the Earth came from the Sun. If this is true at one time it must have been a spinning ball of extremely hot gas.

When it cooled the gas became a liquid, and on cooling even further, it became a solid.

After more time, passed the surface cooled even more, until it reached a temperature which has been kept fairly constant from then onwards by continued radiation from the Sun.

It is now believed that the centre of the Earth is made up of very heavy materials which are greatly compressed.

Around this there is a layer of materials of a lower density than those at the centre. This layer is sometimes called the mantle.

The outer surface of the Earth—that part which is best known to us—is the crust.

Both the two inner layers are many hundreds of miles thick, but the crust is much thinner.

The surface of the Earth is made up of sandstones and shales. Beneath this, there is a layer of granite and beneath this again is a layer of basalt or some rock similar to basalt.

In some parts of the ocean, the granite layer appears to be very thin. In many places the basalt layer comes up almost to the ocean bed.

Geologists and Astronomers think that the Earth is about 4,500 million years old.

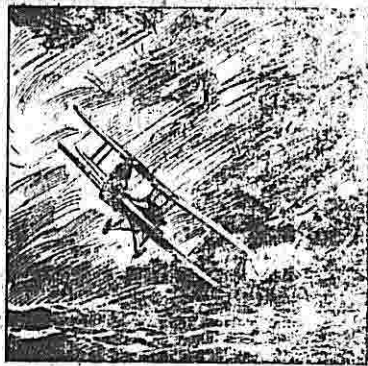
Rocks have been found in South Africa and Swaziland which are 3,000 million years old. Rocks about 2,600 million years old have been found in Rhodesia and Canada.

The earliest animals probably appeared 500 or 600 million years ago. These were all sea animals. Fish-like vertebrates came later—about 450 million years ago. After them came what looked like scorpions, about 420 million years ago.

Between 180 and 70 million years ago dinosaurs lived.

Then mammals appeared and after them the first men.

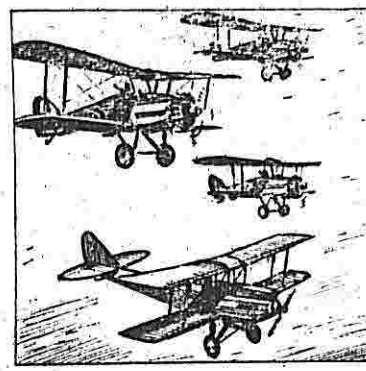
Amy's Flight Becomes World News



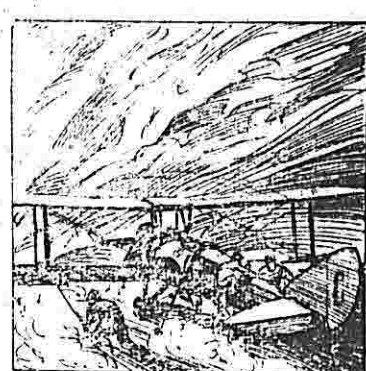
She was forced into a crash landing over the desert track from Aleppo, Syria, to Baghdad and had to tie Jason down to prevent it being blown away. She wrapped the engine in a tarpaulin to save it from being choked with sand—then somehow got airborne again.



She had a dramatic arrival at Baghdad. As she touched down Jason's undercarriage crumpled into two separate pieces. She was depressed. Was this the end? But mechanics at the airport took charge of the plane—while Amy met with dozens of reporters.

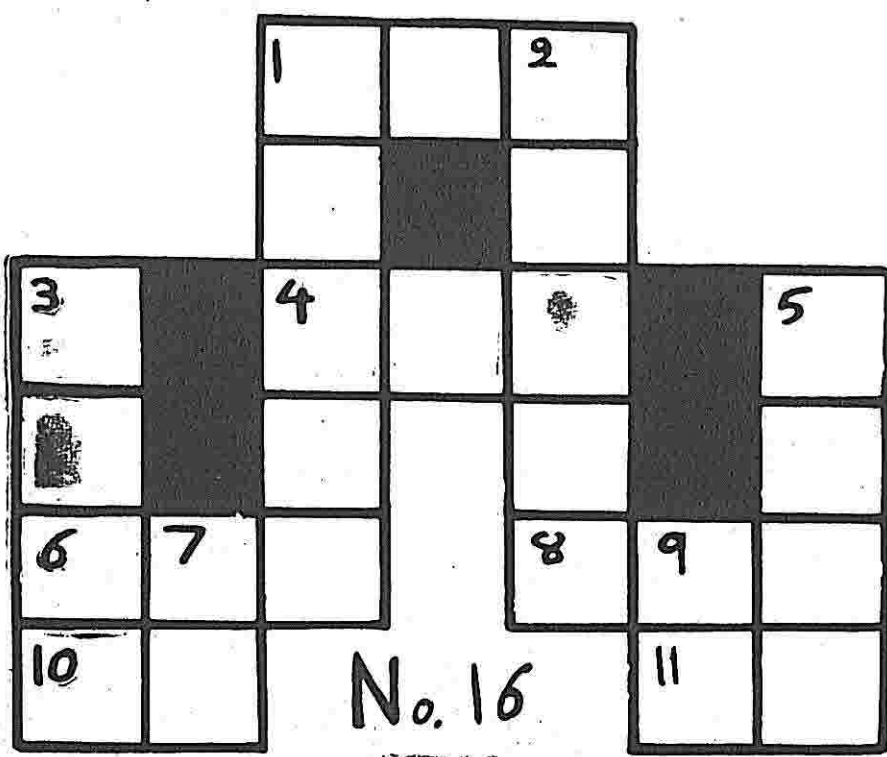


Amy was now big news. At Karachi (in Pakistan) she was feted. Expert engineers went over Jason inch by inch (under Amy's supervision!) and when she left on her next hop, to Allahabad, India, nearly 1,000 miles on, she wore a garland of flowers and had an R.A.F. escort.



At Calcutta, India, 6,000 miles and eight days out from Croydon, she flew over the Bay of Bengal into a mad monsoon. The sky was black. The wind shrieked. She was blinded and soaked by rain. Jason was flung about in the air. But Amy kept going.

NEW CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

1. You pay to ride on it.
2. Indebted to.
3. Writing fluid.
4. A heavy drinking cup.
5. To move.

DOWN

1. A small stream.
2. Vapor from hot water.
3. A small branch.
4. Part of a book.
5. Opposite to yes.
6. United States. (abbr.)

The Peacock And Juno

A peacock once asked Juno, the Queen of the Gods, "Please give me the voice of a nightingale." "No," she said, "you don't need it." The peacock asked again and again, saying, "Why do you say no? You say you love me best of all the birds."

"Yes, I do," answered Juno. "Now be happy. One can't be first in everything."

1. peacock—
2. queen—
3. voice
4. nightingale—

طاوس
ملکه
صدا
نیلبل

The Brave Soldier

A young soldier returned from the war. His friends asked him, "What did you do there?" The soldier replied, "I cut an enemy's feet from his knees."

"But why didn't you cut his throat?" asked his friends.

"Because another soldier had cut that already," replied the soldier.

By Toorpekai Hamzallah, 12 D, Rabia Balkhi High School.

Tongue Twister

Bety Botter bought some butter.

She told this butter is bitter, I'll go to the bazaar to buy some better butter to make this bitter butter better.

MULLAH NASSRUDDIN

Once Mullah went to the mountains where it was very cold, and since some body had told him that if a man becomes cold he is dead, he thought he had died. So he lay down on the ground and kept his donkey securely tied to the tree. But just then a wolf came and started attacking the donkey, when Mullah said, "Oh you stupid wolf, now that I am dead you are attacking my donkey, you coward. Had I been alive I would have killed you."

By Mary, 8 B, Suria High School.

Reclaiming Oasis

There are castles and hunting lodges in ruins in the Syrian Desert some distance east of Amman, Jordan.

The rulers and their courts spent their days there in hunting.

The centre of it all was Azraq Oasis, a place of plentiful water, shady trees and green growth.

Azraq Oasis stretched for many miles. It is still there. But much of it and the surrounding countryside has become desert again. This is what happens to a fertile land when the trees and vegetation that help to bring the rain and to hold the soil against winds and storms are cut down without any replanting.

Now the Oasis is the scene of scientific activities from which it and the world could benefit.

International scientists are planning to restore Azraq to its ancient fertility. They are conducting experiments, investigating the soil itself and what it needs, and the kinds of crops most likely to flourish there as well as present and possible sources of water.

With the encouragement and help of King Hussein they are setting up "desert laboratory" and an "international biological station" to study all forms of life in the Oasis.

There are clues that men lived at Azraq a very long time ago, and the kinds of crops that once grew there are being studied.

The scientists' studies are part of the International Biological Programme in which about 50 nations including Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union are trying to preserve the world's sources of animal and plant life where necessary and where possible. They have in view the probable doubling of the human population within the next 30 years and the threat of widespread hunger unless sources of food are increased.

Azraq Oasis was chosen for the first desert investigation. It is intended to share knowledge gained about desert fertility along all the people of the world.

Learning To Save Life

Accidents are always unexpected, and falling into the water while fully dressed is an accident which can lead to tragedy. Clothes become so much heavier when wet that they can hamper a swimmer severely.

Fortunately the heaviest items, like shoes and jackets, are relatively easy to remove. Laces should be so tied that they can be pulled free in moments; and jackets can be taken off in the usual way while treading water.

While jackets and cardigans present little difficulty, pullovers, shirts and vests are another matter. If they are just dragged over the head, the swimmer could well find the wet material clinging to his face. This is dangerous. Blinded and half suffocated, the unfortunate swimmer might well panic.

Clothes that come over the head should be rolled up closely under the armpits, then whipped over the head in one quick movement while treading water.

The river, where most people enjoy themselves, either swimming or boating, is most likely place for someone to fall in fully clothed. A point to remember when being picked up by a small boat is that it is best to climb in over the stern, or rear of the boat. If you attempt to get aboard anywhere else, your weight, as you climb in or are pulled aboard, could well tip the whole boat over. The stern is the one place where your extra weight is unlikely to affect the boat's balance unduly.

You can practise getting into a boat, or on to a high river bank, without assistance, in your local swimming baths.

The secret is the lifting-power of water. Place your hands flat on the edge of the swimming bath, and do a breast-stroke kick, or push yourself up until your arms are straight and you can get your leg over the edge. From this position you can climb out easily.

The Fisherman

A fisherman once took his flute to the bank of the river. He played sweet music and hoped the fish would come out of the water. But none came.

So he threw a net into the water and drew out many fish. Then he played his flute again. This time the fish jumped inside the net. "Now you dance," the fisherman said.

"Yes," said an old fish. "If someone has you in his power you do what he says."

1. hoped
2. net
3. draw out
4. danced
5. power

امید کرد
جالی
بیرون آورد
رقص کرد
قوت

Solution To Last Week Puzzle



1. forced
2. crash landing
3. desert track
4. to tie
5. to prevent
6. wrapped
7. tarpaulin
8. choked
9. undercarriage
10. crumpled
1. feted
12. supervision
13. garland
15. shrieked
16. soaked
17. flung

مجبور شد
فرود آوردن
را در صحرا
بسته کردن
مانع شدن
پیچا ندن
ترپال
خفک شد
سینه طیاره
چمک شد
استقبال شد
مراقبت
امیل گل
فریاد کرد
ترشد
انداخت

Ahmad Shah Baba

Why are sheafs of wheat used in our official seal?

Ahmad Shah Baba is the founder of the Sadozai dynasty. He was born at Herat in 1722. His father was Zaman Khan who was the son of Daulat Khan, the local governor of Herat until 1723 A.D.

Ahmad Shah Baba was a brave officer in the Nader Afshar army. When Nader Afshar died in 1746 A.D., Afghan leaders, nobles and elders gathered in the Sher Surkh Baba Shrine located two miles south of Kandahar, and selected Ahmad Khan as the king of Afghanistan (1747 A.D.). He ruled for 25 years. Sabir Shah Majzoub Kabuli, a spiritual man, arranged a crown of wheat clusters and put it on Ahmad Khan's head. That is why sheafs of wheat are used in Afghan official seal and in the Afghan flag.

Ahmad Shah Baba was wise, strong, humble and kind. He preached justice. That is why he was called Baba (grandfather) by his nation. He was a nationalist.

He formed a regular army. During his reign, the cities of Kandahar and Tashqurghan were built. Ahmad Shah Baba rushed to India 12 times and fought one of the most important battles in history—the battle of Panipat.

He also conquered Khorasan. He also went to Bukhara, but not to conquer but to get the Khergae Sharif (shirt of Prophet Mohammad). His shrine in Kandahar is now a big place for pilgrims.

Ahmad Shah Baba inspired patriotism and nationalism in the hearts of people. He was also a great statesman, poet, and writer.

By Abdul Hamid Darab

U.S. Envoy To UN In Lebanon After 24 Hour Visit To Jordan

BEIRUT, July 18, (AP).—U.S. ambassador to the United Nations George Ball arrived in Beirut Wednesday and was greeted by a stone throwing crowd of demonstrators chanting "go home".

One stone struck the car of U.S. ambassador to Lebanon Dwight Porter, in which Ball was riding.

Father Of Atomic Bomb Hits Nuclear Nonspread Treaty

WASHINGTON, July 18, (DPA).—American atomic scientist Edward Teller yesterday warned the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons could prevent other nations from installing their own nuclear deterrent systems.

In this case, Teller said, the treaty would not contribute to peace but would lead to a dangerous source of future wars.

The "father of the atomic bomb" was testifying before the committee on the final day of its hearings on ratification of the treaty.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, General Earle Wheeler, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and defence Secretary Clark Clifford have all urged ratification of the treaty in previous hearings.

Teller criticised the treaty for not distinguishing between offensive and defensive atomic weapons.

Teller said that a missile deterrent system could be elaborated in such a manner that any attempt to alter the general electronic programme would render the weapon and its parts ineffective and unusual.

The physicist warned the committee not to underestimate the psychological concern felt by other countries who were unable to defend themselves against nuclear attacks.

Republican congressman Paul Findley of Illinois warned the committee that the treaty could weaken and perhaps even destroy the effectiveness of the Atlantic alliance.

Another republic representative, Craig Hofner of California, came out against ratification of the treaty in its present form.

In Hofner's view, the treaty had no effective control mechanism to carry out its goal of preventing spread of nuclear weapons.

Weather

Slies over north eastern regions and North Salang will be cloudy and over other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Lashkargah with a high of 40 C, 104 F. The coldest area was North Salang with low of 2 C, 36 F. Yesterday temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 27 C, 80 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul 5 to 8 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	31 C	13 C
	88 F	55 F
Herat	31 C	17 C
	88 F	63 F
Kunduz	35 C	19 C
	97 F	66 F
Faizabad	32 C	16 C
	89 F	61 F
Bamian	23 C	9 C
Ghazni	29 C	12 C
	84 F	53 F
Jalalabad	38 C	28 C
	100 F	82 F
Mazare Sharif	35 C	16 C
	97 F	61 F
South Salang	15 C	6 C
	59 F	43 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi (TENTH VICTIM) with Ursula Anders.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi (TENTH VICTIM) with Ursula Anders.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5 and 8 p.m. Iranian film (DOLAHOU).

POHANY NENDARI:

At 2 p.m. Indian film (MAH-BUBA) and at 5 p.m. THE UNWILLING DOCTOR, after Moliere.

ZAINAB NENDARI:

At 2, 4, 6 and 8 p.m. Iranian colour film (RED DESERT).

Bees Cause Car Crash, Sting Man To Death

TEYRAC (France), July 18, (AFP).—A Parisian businessman's wife was in hospital here yesterday, widowed in a car crash in which bees stung her husband to death.

The couple 58-year-old Paul Enjalbert and his wife, Paulette, 52, were driving along the country road near here on Monday when a bee flew into the car. Mme Enjalbert, who was driving, said later she let go of the steering wheel to chase away the bee and the car skidded and crashed into a chestnut tree.

A swarm of bees from inside the tree immediately attacked the car, entering through the broken windscreen and open windows and began stinging the Enjalberts.

The accident was witnessed by the couple's children, Genevieve, 27, and Bernadette, 19, who were following in another car.

When they tried to rescue their parents, Genevieve said, the bees attacked them too. They couldn't get near the other car. "It was as though the car was on fire," she said.

A passing motorist however helped them rescue their parents, using a skin-diver's mask to cover his face.

Genevieve said her father, a heart case, was clearly dying when they got him out.

"His face was all swollen and red from stings and he opened his mouth to scream... immediately some bees flew into the back of his throat, killing him in seconds".

His wife Enjalbert suffering from a leg fracture, was rushed to hospital, where yesterday she was still unaware her husband was dead.

Rockefeller Has 4 Point Plan For Vietnam Solution

CHICAGO, July 18 (Reuters).—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller announced yesterday he had received "very enthusiastic" support from the American delegation at the Paris peace talks for his four stage Vietnam peace plan involving the mutual pull-back of troops by the United States and North Vietnam.

He disclosed he had received a message from Paris about his plan, which he announced in New York last Saturday, during a press conference here before touring a black ghetto area on Chicago's south side.

The New York Governor, who arrived here Tuesday night for talks with members of the Illinois Republican delegation to the party's nominating convention in Miami next month, said: "I have received a message from Paris which was very enthusiastic and stated the statement has been very helpful."

Rockefeller would not who had sent the message, but told a questioner it was "from the American delegation."

The governor's suggested peace plan, apart from the mutual pull-back of opposing forces, also called for the introduction of an international force, largely Asian, to act as a buffer between the opposing sides. U.S. withdrawal of 75,000 of its troops as a sign of good faith, and the holding of internationally-supervised free elections in South Vietnam.

Rockefeller told the press conference there was now "a slow leakage" around the country away from former Vice-President Richard Nixon, whom he said could not get the nomination on the first convention ballot.

Four Nations In Europe Plan To Build New Bomber

BONN July 18, (DPA).—West Germany, Britain, Italy and Holland have agreed to begin joint construction of a new fighter aircraft.

A spokesman for the Bonn defence minister said that delegates of the four countries Wednesday had signed an agreement in Bonn calling for cooperation in the first construction phase of the project.

But the Canadian and Belgian delegates, who were also present at the Bonn meeting, have not yet signed the meeting. No official details about the planned machine were released.

But according to unofficial information, the new plane would be a fighter-bomber type, which would replace the current Star-fighter and Fiat 91 models in the mid-1970s.

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French PM Promises Economic Recovery Within 18 Months

PARIS, July 18, (Reuters).—France's new Prime Minister, Maurice Couve de Murville yesterday promised the nation for reaching social reforms and economic recovery within 18 months.

In his first speech in the National Assembly since he took office a week ago, he laid out the broad lines of his policy for dealing with the consequences of student and worker unrest which spilled over into violence and nationwide strikes in May and June.

On the key issue of workers' participation, he offered to reinforce profit-sharing and to associate employees with management decisions by giving them complete and open information.

But he gave employers the reassurance that "an enterprise has to be directed and this direction is the domain of those who are responsible".

Couve de Murville also offered to free the universities from the

present tight state control when he spoke of them as henceforth autonomous.

He foreshadowed reforms to convert parliament into a single legislative chamber by transforming the Senate into a broadened advisory body representing regional and social interests.

He pledged continuity in foreign policy and promised to pursue the construction of Europe.

Couve de Murville was well received by his own party, which dominates the assembly since the Gaullist landslide in last month's election, but received his warmest and longest ovation when he spoke of the esteem, friendship and affection he felt for Georges Pompidou whom he replaced as prime minister.

Observers saw the prime minister's speech as seeming to offer a two-fold reassurance of order and stability on the one hand accompanied by reform and progress on the other.

They saw it notably as trying to calm employers' fears about worker participation.

The prime minister told the assembly that the events of May and June had in no way altered the bases of the structures of the French economy.

"The reestablishment of the equilibrium which has been broken can be achieved within 15 months".

He discounted the possibility of a unilateral French devaluation by saying that monetary problems can only be considered in an international context.

World Briefs

WASHINGTON, July 18, (DPA).—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson started on his trip to Honolulu Wednesday where he is to meet South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The presidential talks in Honolulu on the situation in Vietnam are expected to be held on Friday and Saturday.

LAGOS, July 18, (Reuters).—Secessionist Biafra said yesterday it would send a top-level delegation to Niamey, Niger, to meet an organisation of African Unity Committee seeking a peace formula to end the Nigerian civil war.

An official broadcast Secessionist statement welcomed the invitation to go to Niamey today for talks with the six-antion heads of state consultative committee.

But it said because of transport difficulties in blockaded Biafra, a delegation would not be able to go before the week-end.

GENEVA, July 18, (DPA).—The Secretary General of the International Commission of Jurists, Seah Macbride, left here yesterday for Beirut for consultations with the office of the commissioner general of UNRWA, concerning Arab refugees in the Middle East.

BRUSSELS, July 18, (Reuters).—The Belgian government yesterday signed two financial aid agreements worth 583,000 sterling with Pakistan and Indonesia.

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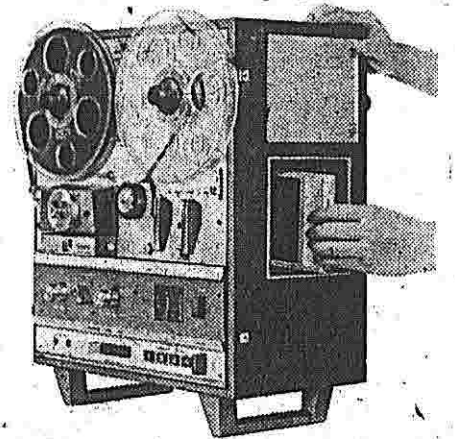
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